General WADDY THOMPSON, late Minister of the United States to Mexico, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th instant, in the United States brig Bainbridge, Commander MATTISON, which sailed from Vera Cruz (Mexico) on the 1st instant.

Gen. Thomeson, previous to his departure, visited Santa Anna at his country seat, and obtained, by his earnest solicitation in their behalf, the liberation of the remainder of the Texian priseners taken in September, 1842, at San Antonio de Bexar-The Bulletin says:

"General Thompson speaks very highly of the handsome conduct of the Mexican chief in grapting him this request, which was not official, General T. having resigned his place as Minister and already taken leave of the Government. This was not the first request of the kind which Gen. T. had had occasion to prefer. He had already been instrumental in procuring the liberation of a number of prisoners who were taken at San Antonio, as well as of several of those who were captured at Mier.

"The number of the prisoners whom our late Minister had the pleasure on his departure to procure the liberation of is thirty-five; of these thirty-one came on in the Bainbridge, the remainder preferring to continue for the present in Mexico. These prisoners had been confined about eighteen months, mostly at the castle of Perote. They express their gratitude and estimation of Gen. T. in the strongest terms, The Texian prisoners still remaining in Mexico are the survivors of the unfortunate Mier capitulation, about one hun-

"The following list comprises the names of those who were released on the occasion of Gen. Thompson's fare-

Wm. Bugg, Jas. H. Brown, Edward Brown, T. B. Beck, L. Colquhoun, David J. Davis, Augustus Elly, Si-meon Glenn, Nathaniel Harbert, Thos. Hancock, Francis McKay, S. L. Noble, R. S. Neighbors, C. W. Peterson, John Perry, M. L. B. Raper, George Shaeffer, Saml. Stone, A. J. Leslie, James L. Truchart, G. A. Voss, John Young, Sathaniel W. Faisan, Melvin Harrell, Edward Mantom, A. H. Morrell, James C. Robinson, Joseph Shard, John L. Lehman, Chauncey Johnson, John Lee, J. C. Morgan, Jno. Smith, H. A. Alesbury, and Isaac Allen. [The four last named are those who remained in Mexico.]"

SUBMARINE FORTIFICATION.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the weather, a great number of members of Congress, heads of Government, and citizens were present on Saturday evening at the final experiments with Colt's Submarine Battery.

The Secretary of the Navy, under whose direction the experiments have been made, was present. and was sainted, on his arrival at the Navy Yard, with seventeen guns. Mr. Colt made the explosions at signals from the Navy Yard. The first explosion was a beautiful jet d'eau. By the second, the sunken wreck of the "Styx" was blown up. and perfectly destroyed; every part of it being torn into fragments, and not one timber left upon

This was followed by two magnificent waterspouts, one of which was thrown up to a height of from one to two hundred feet, which were intended to show that continued operations could be performed upon an assailing squadron, without a renewal of the means, under exposure to its projectiles.

It is understood that Mr. Cour had fortified the channel, previously to the first experiment on the ship when under sail, so that had there been twenty ships coming up with hostile intent, they must each have met with the same fate.

Judge STORY opened the United States Circuit Court at Providence, Rhode Island, on Tuesday, when the case of Mrs. LUTHER, (wife of Martin Luther,) vs. Borden and others, for assault and battery, was called. The alleged assault consisted in the defendants' entering the plaintiff's sleeping room armed, in pursuit of her husband, during the existence of martial law, by order of the commanding officer, in 1842. The counsel for Mrs. LUTHER (Mr. HALLET) took exception to the plea of justification, and denied the authority of the administration of the State which declared martial law. He contended that, though a state of war did exist at Chepachet and on Federal Hill, it did not exist any further; and that the right to declare martial law was a right belonging to a military leader, not to the Legislature of a State.

To these objections (says the Chronicle) Judge STORY replied that the Court was ready to give its decision upon them at once, in the commencement of the trial. It would not entertain the opinion that a single man might do any act-proclaim martial law-which the Government under which he acted had no right to do. A military commander had no power to proclaim martial law. The declaration of martial law was a legislative power, and belonged only to the sovereign power in a State. It declared the whole State in a condition of war, and gave powers even to private soldiers to arrest and detain men without any command from a supe-

Mr. H. nevertheless concluded to go on with the case, which he rested upon the two points, whether be addressed to the Postmasters throughout the contents had been published from memory by those who had peated this charge, and the Presidential organ here, "the the entering of the house was lawful under the law martial; and, second, whether it was done in a lawful turn a letter as early as possible to the Secretary of manner. The Jury could not agree on a verdict.

Iowa.-The people of Iowa have decided in faare to be elected next August to a Convention, Faneuil Hall, the 25th instant. This method of which is to assemble in October to form a Consti-State.

HOW STANDS THE KEYSTONE STATE!

The people of Pennsylvania are most evidently recovering (says the Philadelphia Forum) from that political lethargy which has bowed them down for years. They have begun to look at things with their own eyes, and not through spectacles of partisans; they are thinking for themselves, and making diligent inquiry on all points of national policy. They are no longer to be duped into the support of a party that has opposed the tariff until compelled to yield it a slow and unwilling assent by the force of public opinion; they are no longer prepared to elevate politicians at the expense and on the ruins of the best interests of our State. The evidences of change are manifest around us. Look at the recent election in the 13th Congressional District. and see how the once strong Locofoco party has dwindled away! The following is the result of the recent vote in the District as compared with that on the last gubernatorial election:

Pollock.		SNYDER.	BA	NES.	PORTE	n
Clinton Lycoming Northumberland Union	500 1,512 1,425 1,939	589 1,358 1,420 1,137	1,	193 143 132	786 2,261 2,162 1,568	
	5,376	4,504	5,271		6,777	
Locofoco majority in 1841 Whig majority in 1844				:	1,506 872	
Wara Gats					2,378	

A NEW COALITION !

BOLITIONISTS ABANDONING THEIR ANTI-SLAVERY

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

We alluded briefly the other day to the alacrity and zeal with which the abolition newspapers labored to revive and circulate exploded and malignant calumnies against Mr. CLAY. But we had not then, what has come into our possession since, EVIDENCE that abolition leaders have become Van Buren partisans. It was apparent from the course of abolition papers that the "Liberty party" was an auxiliary of Van Burenism; but while professing to stand upon high ground as an independent "third party," we did not suppose them guilty of the duplicity of playing directly and intentionally into the hands of a party that goes with the South against all measures tending to the emancipation of slavery, and in favor of a President who stands pledged to veto any law Congress may pass abolishing slavery in the

[CONFIDENTIAL]

ALBANY, APRIL 10, 1844. DEAR SIR: You will pardon me for sending you the ensed tract. Believing you to be a philanthropist, desiring abolition of duelling and slavery, and opposed (as I hope) to the elevation of a man guilty of both of these crimes to the Presidency, I hope you will favor us with a donation, that we may be enabled to publish a large number and send them broadcast over the land. If you do not see fit to send a donation, will you send an order for a number of the tracts. to be distributed by yourself? In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Eastern

York Anti-Slavery Society. Very respectfully, E. W. GOODWIN.

P.S. Von may remit through the mail. N. B. We publish ten thousand copies of the first edition, and hope to be able to send out 50,000 or more. The

These "confidential" circulars, asking for DONArions, are addressed to Van Buren politicians. The circular from which we now copy was addressed to a leading supporter of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. E. W. Goodwin is the editor of the abolition paper in this city.

MR. CLAY AND THE MECHANICS.

During Mr. CLAY's brief sojourn in Columbia, South Carolina, he was waited on and welcomed to the city by Mr. SHEPHERD, a worthy journeyman abinet-maker, who had been selected by the brehren of his craft to perform that pleasing duty. After tendering to Mr. CLAY the hospitalities of the capital of South Carolina, the speaker said:

"In you, sir, we recognise the constant and unflinching riend, not only of the mechanical arts, but of all the other reat and varied interests of our common country. In your triotism we have entire confidence, and for your long and aithful public services we owe you a debt of gratitude which we are anxious in some measure to repay, and shall glory in the opportunity of further testifying our approbation of your worth. We promise you our undivided support, and chalenge the approbation of our brethren throughout the Union. As cabinet-makers, we know you to be a master workman; and in electing you chief Boss, we confidently expect to see
the best Cabinet work since the days of Washington; and
the people will not be obliged to pay or be under the least nedom on the subject of that letter. It had been written when it cessity to send to France or England, as Mr. Van Buren did, for furniture to furnish the White House.

"In conclusion, we would merely observe, that as glue is one of the most essential articles in our business, we trust that you will use the very best, to stick fast and bind foreve together all the great and varied interests of our wide-spread land, and make our country in fact, as well as in name, free

Mr. CLAY responded, in substance, as follows: "Mr. SHEPHERD: I request you to accept, for yoursell and the cabinet-makers of Columbia, my respectful acknowedgments for the sentiments, personal to myself, with an expression of which, as their organ, you have just honored me. Your friendly address is not the less gratifying because t was wholly unexpected, and has taken me entirely by surprise. You have pronounced it in a fearless and manly tone, worthy of an American freeman. You are not, probably, common with others, the pleasure of using the beautiful articles of taste and convenience constructed by their labor and skill, my only surviving full brother was once a very excellent cabinet-maker, and I think I have remaining at Ashland some articles wrought by his hands. But I have always felt in the success of the arts and manufactures of our own country a lively interest, much higher and independent of any which could arise out of my personal connexions.

"I have ever thought it desirable to see our country en joying a real and practical independence of the rest of the world. As conducive to that object. I have believed that our artisans ought to be protected, and still think they should be protected, against the rival productions of foreign artisans, by system of policy moderate, reasonable, certain, and stable And, to the support of such encouragement of our domestic industry, and the fostering of our own countryman, rather than the foreigner, the dictates of my judgment and the feelings of my heart alike unite in promoting my exertions, whether in private or public life.

"Carry, sir, to your associates, and accept yourself. my fervent wishes for the success, happiness, and prosperity of vonceelf and them."

A TYLER CONVENTION .- The Bay State Democrat publishes a curious missive, which purports to have been issued from the Tyler Democratic State rious to see it, but that his friends had no liberty whatever to in the Richmond papers, but in every paper in this District Central Committee of Massachusetts. It is said to publish it. He believed it never had been published. Its claiming to be Democratic or official. Mr. Ritchie had re State, and it requests the persons addressed to reof the name of such person or persons from their respective towns as pledge themselves to be present vor of forming a State Government. Delegates and represent the town in the State Convention, in drawing an order on the Postmasters, for a delegate tution. At the next session of Congress, probably, or more from each town, without the suggestion of facts there stated were true. Iowa will apply for admission into the Union as a any primary meetings for the appointment of delegates, is a summary way of getting up a State Convention for concentrating the public sentiment. The object of the State Convention is to appoint delegates to the National Tyler Convention to be held Baltimore on the 27th of May next.

[Boston Daily Advertiser. THE GROSS FRAUDS PERPETRATED UPON MR. TYLER.—Some of the Tyler newspapers are parading accounts of great Ward meetings held in this city to further Mr. Tyler's election to the Presidency. If there have been any such meetings at

[New York Express THE UPPER CREEK INDIANS .- We have just learned from gentleman from the Creek Nation that O-poth-le ho-lo's a gentleman from the Creek Nation that O-poth-le ho-lo's towns are making rapid strides in improvement. They have commenced spinning and weaving, and many of the families are entirely clad in home-made cloths. They have expended a portion of their annuities in establishing two additional blacksmith shops, and for the purchase of iron and steel.

the example of their brethren in the upper towns. We hardly believe that our old friend Rolley will permit his people to remain behind the Tuckabatchies. The Creek agent has been instructed by the Government to establish four additional (Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer.

SPEECH OF MR. WHITE.

OF KENTUCKY. On the charge, recently revived, of Bargain and Corruption between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, delivered in the House of Representatives on

Tuesday, April 23, 1844. Mr. WHITE having obtained the floor, asked the indulgence f the committee if he should vary in this instance from what of the committee if he should vary in this instance from what had heretofore been his uniform practice upon this floor, in not confining himself strictly to the merits of the bill under by gentlemen upon the other side of the House, and he having once or twice obtained the floor in or-der to reply to them, but having as often yielded it and de-ferred his privilege of reply from time to time. He now felt (he said) obliged to engage in this debate as a matter of selfdefence. He was not one of those who believed that it was no part of the business of a public man, of a member of Congress, to look into the public character of great statesber of Congress than at the proper time to examine the public character and conduct of men who were looking to the highest stations in this great Republic. Further: he was not one of those who, either here or elsewhere, would at any District of Columbia. But so it is. And here is time assail the private reputation of any public man for any political purpose. He cherished the sentiment of the noble Spaniard: "Write the private faults of men in the sand, their public virtues on brass." On the present occasion it was not his purpose to assail the feelings of any individual in It was no part of his nature to attack any human being in his personal relations, or to attack his political opponents; but, if there ever was a time when he was called on to do it, now was not that time. Without any spirit of idle boasting, he told his political opponents that he considered them as a doomed party. Feeling so, feeling that you, sir, (said Mr. W., addressing the Chairman,) that the party advocating the principles you advocate are doomed, it is in no vindictive spirit that I make the remarks I am about to address to the first makes mad," never was more forcibly illustrated than by you and your party.
Go back (continued Mr. W.) to the opening of this Con-

gress; look upon your journal; see what you have done! Go trace the desecration of that instrument, which the Constitu-tion of your country requires to be kept sacred; go there, follow read your vote as you have written it in the restoration of the repeal, and the manner of the repeal, of that most benesolves: the American people are ready, by an overwhelming voice, to pronounce your doom. After these preliminary remarks it now became his most unpleasant and painful duty to notice a letter of his colleague. Never, since he had been on this floor, had it fallen to his lot to have engaged in political argument and collision with any of his colleagues. But he now asked the attention of his colleague, (Mr. Born,) he asked the attention of the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Horkirs,) and of his colleague, (Mr. Coles,) whilst

which each of their names was appended. I find (said Mr. W.) in a letter written by my colleague, (Mr Thomasson,) addressed to the chairman, (Mr. Hopkins,) his colleague, (Mr. Colks,) and my colleague, (Mr. Born,) various charges of a very grave and serious character, made against a distinguished fellow-citizen of my own State by a Kentuckian; charges, which, if true, not only disqualified would consign him to infamy; charges which, if true, should consign him to one of the vilest prisons—old as he was-to be doomed to the hardest labor consistent with the physical energies of man. He wished the calm attention of was known that the distinguished man to whom it alluded was on the borders of the adjoining State, and was to pass nto the "Old Dominion" within a few days; that, on Thursday next, an important election was pending in that "Old Dominion;" that all these charges would reach not only the people of that State, but the people of this whole Union; and just at a time when it would naturally be sup Union; and just at a time when it would be posed that all rancor and acerbity of party feeling should be laid aside, and that all the hospitalities and cordialities of the "Old Dominion," his native State, would be extended to he supposed, doomed and exploded charge of "bargain and been repeated, and repeated with a degree of malignity, of tact, of effort, to beguile and deceive and defraud public opinion : whether it had been so intended or not, he

do in courts of justice, not only that every allegation and insinuation of guilt, connected with this charge of bargain and sale, was utterly unfounded and false, but he would who had been assailed with this odious charge for the last fourteen or sixteen years, from one end of this Union to the other; and he would prove it, not simply from his own declaration and the declaration of those connected with him in would refute and confront this basest libel and slander that had ever been laid on any distinguished man. He asked his colleague's attention to one single paragraph in this letter. Mr. W. knew very well that in his reply, and the reply of were connected with him, while they introduced all the charges against this distinguished individual, they said they were not bound to commit themselves as to their belief, but that they would submit the facts, and leave the world to indge of the innocence of this distinguished man. His colleague went further. Here it was :

"During the succeeding month it was confidently asserted in private conversations, that if Mr. Adams was elected, Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State, placing him in a position which Mr Clay afterwards called the line of "safe precedents," and on that ground numerous letters were procured to be written to our members, of Congress advising them to disregard the resolutions of the Legislature. In the developments of 1827 and 1828 his rumor was traced directly to a letter or letters, written early in January, by Mr. Clay himself, to some of his friends in Kentucky, not perhaps using the very words, but certainly conveying the idea."

Mr. BOYD (Mr. W. yielding for the purpose) made an explanation, but owing to his position much of what he said was lost to the Reporter. He said he had understood at the time that there was such a letter in existence; that that letter had been placed in the hands of a committee of Mr. Clay's friends, and might be read by any body who was cuhave been issued from the Tyler Democratic State rious to see it, but that his friends had no liberty whatever to seen it, with the declaration attached that the account of was substantially true, if not true in word. He presumed that letter was in this city, (it was a mere presumption, howthe said Committee, (Mr. Roberts,) informing him ever,) and if the account was not true, he proposed that his colleague institute an inquiry, find the letter, and have it published. From the history of the transaction, if his coleague would satisfy him that there was an allusion in that letter to Mr. Clay, or to any body else concerned, that was not fully sustained from the facts there stated, be would be as ready as his colleague to correct it. But he believed the

Mr. WHITE said his colleague had made the charge Now he (Mr. W.) had never made a charge, here or els where, when he had not the testimony to refer to for its sub-Mr. BOYD asked his colleague to state whether the facts

given him (Mr. B.) in relation to this letter were or were Mr. WHITE said he had never heard of the letter until he saw the letter of his colleague. He had never seen it in his life. And he had only to say in relation to it, that if there were any such letter, and his colleague would address a

line to Mr. Clay, he would throw off all the shackles and disclose to him all the correspondence.

Some further conversation took place between Messrs. WHITE and Boyn, in which the latter gentleman said (as newspapers is all a fraud. All the men who sign their names to them mean is to get offices, when

> Mr. WHITE resomed. He had only to say to his col-league that this was too grave a charge to be made on such vague and uncertain grounds. Until that letter was produc-political enemies, and he thought that any set of men, that Mr. WHITE resumed. He had only to say to his col-

school-houses. A favorable sign for our Muscogee friends. that this charge had been made by a member of Congress on be recollected by the committee and by the American people Lafavette : this floor. It would also be recollected that the moment in the latter end of December, either

with Mr. Barbour, a distinguished Virginian, at its head; that this charge had been referred to that committee; that the individual who had first made the charge had been brought the individual who had nist made the charge had been brought before the committee, and the record showed that not a word of evidence was produced, and that the committee reported the innocence of Mr. Clay. Now, Mr. W. would send to the Clerk the remarks of the old and distinguished editor of that party touching these proceedings of the Congress of

From the Richmond Enquirer of February 10, 1825.

As to the other questions upon which we publish this day such copious debates, we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Clay has met the charge as a man ought to meet it. His fearless prompilede and open defiance are the surest indications of his inoceance. This, combined with avowals from almost all quarters of the House, and the uniform information in the last letters from that city, can leave no doubt of the result of the investigation, nor does Mr. Kremer shrink, but we suspect he will seek to escape by a sort of special pleading such as Mr. McDuffie has thrown into his amendment. Be it as it may, the inquiry is begun and it ought to be prosecated with energy; the whole matter should be probed to the bottom; no loop-hole ought to be left to hang a single doubt on, for in times like these the people will expect their Representatives not only to be cheste, but free from all suspicion. Mr. Clay is innocent of this charge. We are fully prepared to see the committee acquit him of this imputation of bartering his vote for an office."

Mr. Ritchie, (continued Mr. W.) with all these facts be-

fore him, says that Mr. Clay is innocent of this charge. Now, if this old retailer of slander was satisfied, from a full view of all-the facts of the case, that Mr. Clay was in of the charge, how condemned must be stand before the civil-ized world repeating this charge!

Mr. W. would now call to the stand Hon. Thomas H.

Benton. In a letter written Dec. 7, 1827, Mr. Benton said : that reviod, and especially during the present summer, I have on several occasions, and sometimes in the presence of political optical act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and then come and read your fate in that monster you calmly, and coolly call upon us to substitute for that tariff act of 1842, whose influences we see in the confirmed credit, revived trade, and restored prosperity of the country. All these are your winding-sheets. You have prepared them for yourselves: the American people are ready, by an overwhelming voice, to pronounce your doom. After these preliminary remarks it now became his most unpleasant and painful duty to notice a letter of his colleague. Never, since he had been on this floor, had it fallen to his lot to have engaged in polihe administration any testimony in my favor to give, notwill tanding the character of the war which the great body of the orces are carrying as against me.
"Yours, respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON."

This letter (said Mr. W.) proved not only that Mr. Clay's bitterest opponents considered him innocent of the charge, but it established a fact connected with this charge which was most important—that, before the Congress convened, be-fore the Presidential election took place in this body, Mr. Clay had disclosed his intention to vote for Mr. Ada only to Mr. Benton, but to a number of other individuals that he had no secrets or disguise in all his conversation

Mr. W. now asked the attention of the committee to th testimony of another political opponent upon the charge bargain and sale. He would read an extract from a letter Mr. Buchanan to the Lancaster Journal, dated August 8

to whom he alluded, the conception never once entered my mine that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay and ha triends, or that I intended to proposed terms of Any kind, for the r that he could have supposed me capable of expressing a opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their ow:

It will be recollected (said Mr. W.) that this was the wit ness with whom this foul charge of slander and defamation had its origin. Gen. Jackson had repeated the slander of dual, Carter Beverly, had received the charge, which he had Mr. W. would undertake to establish, what was difficult to my of Mr. Clay; he had lived long enough to come to his senses. Before his death, slthough he had slept over this charge for years, perhaps in view of the grave, he had been of the charge. And (said Mr. W., addressing the chair man) I predict that before you and some other gentleme feelings shall have had time to subside, and party blinds shall have fallen from your eyes and the eyes of others, and al those prejudices which are calculated to delude and bewilde the human mind and lead to false conclusions shall have been dissipated, that you and others will write, declaring th of this man. Now hear what this dying said. Mr. W. read from a letter of Carter Beverly to Mr. Clay as follows :

" It will be no doubt matter of some astonishment to you eceiving from me the present address. I will not preface it wi ny kind of apology, because, in doing it, I justify my mind is he discharge of an act of conscience, and a duty that I feel the est Cleasure in performing.
Although the time is quite far gone since I became very in

nocently instrumental in circulating throughout the country overv great attack on your character and virtue as a gentleman and certainly a very heavy one as a public man. I feel exceed ingly desirous to relieve you, as far as I can, from the clauder and my own feelings from the severe compunction that is within me, on having been, though neither directly nor indirectly, you personal accuser, yet that I was drawn directly into the representation of an altak upon you. "I again say, that I am most thoroughly convinced that you were most untuithfully, and, therefore, unjustly treated; for have never seen any evidence to substantists at all the charge CARTER BEVERLY."

Now, (Mr. W. continued,) while this old charge of slande had been so fully refuted by the testimony of the very ene-mies of Mr. Clay, they found it revived and repeated, not only Madisonian," had copied it without any comment, save at the close the words "True, oh King!" taking from Holy Writ

this expression to pervert it to the sactioning of this most in-famous and unfounded libel. Now, what had this man, the this charge was now being repeated, said, in other days, when he had some little regard to truth and justice? Mr. W. read from a letter of Mr. Tyler of the 14th February, 1827, as follows:

In adverting to that letter, I shall content myself with stations substance, but if Mr. Clay shall see cause to gratify the appeted of newspaper ed tors, he is at liberty to publish it. I shall two no cause to complain of it. It is, then, perfectly true that Clay in the epring of 1825 It is also true, that approved of his course growing out of the Presidential election and concurred with him most emphatically in the result of his vote. It is equally so, that I exceemed Mr. Adams as decidedly better custified for the Presidency than Gen Jackson, and that would have voted for him after Mr. Crawford's chance of success was over. To this effect, I wrote to Mr. Clay in terms of perfet frankness Or is it because do not believe Henry Clay, along with the Western delegation guilty, he and they deserved to be globeted, hat I am therefore bound to support an Administration which may o, pose all my con

Now, he asked his colleague, as a candid and fair man all, we have never heard of them but in one instance far as was understood) that the purport of the letter was sometill they were in print. The parade of them in the thing like this: that "our friends here are induced to go for this foul charge of bargain and sale, why it was that he had whilst be was permitting garbled statements of the testimony suppressed the testimony of Jepthah Dudley, one of his own political friends? And why he had suppressed various depotheir names to them mean is to get omices, when they have not offices already. It is amazing that Mr. Tyler cannot see through these frauds!

In case Mr. Adams was elected President Mr. Clay would sitions that had been elicited in sindication of the character of this man? Here was testimony, and testimony of his colleague's own particular friends, which it would make him

that if Mr. Clay was called on he would take off every shackle from the correspondence. And unless his colleague produced the letter, he said his allegation stood condemned before the letter his lette

"My remembrance concurs with your own on this point: that

tleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) who had been a part and parcel in the transaction, and to whose testimony the present generation and posterity would give that weight it was entitled to. He would first read from his letter to the New Jersey committee after he had retired from the Rev.

it was entitled to. He would first read from his letter to the New Jersey committee after he had retired from the Presidential chair:

"Upon him (Mr Clay) the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both Houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled Speaker, and at the same time most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successivily amember of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as an able and successively a member of debates in one of them; as the intended it as theirs. He thanked the committee left the glory where it belonged, with the glorious Whigs, at whose hands a grateful nation had received this previous Whigs, at whose hands at which the allower that they had purely the above the above the successive that they had purely the above the successive the successive that they had purely the above the successive that the successive that the successive the successive that the succe casta, in war and in peace, with foreign Powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts—the Department of Saue itself was a station which, by its boutwist, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor by the manner in which he discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that, office by bargain and corruption. Before you, fellow citizens, in the presence of our country and of Heure 1, I PRONOUSCE THAT CHARGE TOTALLY UNFOUNDED. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter of discharging the obligation."

This distinguished patriot and statesman, (continued M. W.) on a more recent occassion, not having sought the op-portunity himself, but having been called on during his Westame charge:

God, to answer for the conduct of my whole life, should those charges have found their way to the Throne of Eternal Justice. I WILL. IN THE PRESENCE OF OMNIPOTENCE, PRONEUNCI THEM PALVE."

Was that the language (asked Mr. W.) of a man declar ing falsehood and untrath? Did it appear that a declaratio of this character, if false, would be made by a man solemnia appealing to that God in whose presence he was conscious as soon to appear, either for approbation or for con tion ? What man is there in this country so base as now

repeat this foul, this malicious, this branded libel?
"Mr. W. was further proceeding, when his remarks terminated by the expiration of the allotted hour.

SPEECH OF MR. KENNEDY. OF MARYLAND.

On the Tariff Bill, delivered in the House of Re presentatives April 24, 1844. Mr. J. P. KENNEDY gave notice to the House the

was not about to inflict upon it a speech on the tariff: it would be vaiu to hope to bring any intelligible discussion of a subject so extensive within the limits here allowed to a speech: and he was the more reconciled to this because he believed the country stood little in need of being enlightened on the subject. Happily for our prospects the question wa now agitated throughout the country, and the people wer itter to instruct this House than to learn from di We were returning gradually to that stat natter of a protective tariff was made a party question. A priety of a protective system. From the days of the Revo on up to the time when the great political parties of the other, there existed but one opinion either as to the constitu-tionality or expediency of protecting the national industry Mr. K. had lately sprung a torpedo under the floor of this ha by recommending the sentiments expressed by Gen. Jackso on the subject in 1824 and 1827; and never had he witnesse more strenuous effort or more tact and dexterity than was e rs that we were bound to protect our people against th competition of foreign labor. He well remembered when Gen. Jickson was a candidate for the Presidency, and the country first heard of "the American system" as a measure pertaining to the administration of Adams and Clay, a strenu ous effort was made to wrest from them the credit of that esolutions adopted by the Democrats of Pennsylvania in or of the strongest holds of democracy in that most democrat State, a defence of Gen. Jackson from the charge of havin ver been opposed to the American system, and a grave aug ver occur opposed to the American system, and a grave aug-cestion that in advocating and acting upon it Mr. Adams ha-not been sincere! Yes: the country was coming back to its senses. What did we see here? Most significant signs o the times, in the exceeding restiveness of this House to prevent the discussion of protection getting before the publi mind. An extra edition of 20,000 copies of a report from cratic anti-tariff views was ordered by the House, while, at th same time, the report from a minority of that committee could scarcely get printed at all! And when an invaluable the House utterly denied the printing of a single extra copy Why? Had such a thing ever before been heard of—the on a subject which was filling every mind, the printing of a few extra copies of a report confessedly able was refused? What lid all this imply ? Extras could be granted of almost any thing else—a report on the Amistad, on the sub-Treasury, on any thing but the tariff—what did it mean? It implied conscious weakness; a dread of fair and full discussion. Every other petition could get on the table of the House but a tariff reeks in his hands, but was forced at last to put it quietly or he table without a motion, without reading or printing, where it lay a dead paper, a mere caput mortuum. Yet, when a memorial came up here from a few dissentient members of the Rhode Island Legislature, which they could not get into their own Legislature, it was ordered to be printed and made bject of long debate. These were very significant facts. He would now look a little at the history of this tariff cor

ern, and see where parties now stood in regard to it. We had here a document challenging the assent of the people as the grand rescript of the Democratic party in rela-tion to the tariff, showing on the one hand the views of those who went to the utmost point of free trade, and on the other those of the high tariff democrats of the party, brought to-gether on a basis of compromise. Mr. K. hailed the appear-ance of such a document: he was heartily glad it had come, and he should always remember its authors with gratitude It appeared to be a candid production, and very able, and (he mistook not) the work of more than one hand. It came possibly, in part at least, from individuals not of this Hou more valuable and the more authentic. He wished to say a few things in regard to it. This document settled the knotty points of the tariff centroversy. We had heard much vituperation, and probably should hear more, on the pecuniary delinquencies of the past and present Administrations, on the extravagance of their expenditures, and the debt it had created. Mr. K. never indulged in arguments of that sort. He judged of no party or administration merely from its expenditures. He was at all times willing to the control of the con (some laughter;) it was, however, on that account only the more valuable and the more authentic. He wished to say a

with an enormous one. He called the attention of gentlemen to a disclosure in this report. When the Committee of Ways and Means prepared this document, they had before them the report of the Secretary of the Tressury announcing the welcome, the luxurious fact that the Government was in debt, and that the country was doomed to see, under the infamous and abominable tariff law of 1842, an abiding deficiency of the revenue to meet the public expenditures. The learned Secretary had gone into figures to prove it; and, with a view to favor a favorite bantling of his own, viz. the issue of Treasury notes, had made the state of things even worse than it was. He stated the deficit at five millions; the committee reduced it to three; and on that basis, viz. a they declared that the history disclosed by the Secretary of reduced ddies to reduce revenue, till they came at last to the the Treasury admonished the country not to rely too strongly compromise act, which exerted such a deadly efficiency that on a reduction of the appropriations; for he said that there it brought it down to the full extent they wished. had been a continuance of the same state of deficient reve-nue for the last seven years; and then he gave the table ap-pended to the report, and marked C. So it appeared that each Congress for the last seven years had by its expendi-

that charge had been announced, Mr. Clay, who was at that Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential candidature, and af loudly preed at the simme and the cross roads, and at the

Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential candidature, and after having expressed my above mentioned motives of lotbear ance, I, by way of confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple, unqualified question respecting your electionsering guess and your intended vote. Your neswer was, that in your opinion the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and Gen Jack the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and Gen Jack that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference, and that you had concluded no military achievements did not meet your preference, and that you had concluded gen.

He must now call the testimony of the distinguished gen.

He must now call the testimony of the distinguished gen.

facturers mistook the value of the taxes they asked, or inoderation could not have prevailed in their councils, and that permanency for the law could not fairly be claimed, because those who, made it a law gave a pledge at the time that it should undergo an early modification. This put the question at rest; and he hoped they should not hear it pleaded in the interior of Pennsylvania; spd of New York, and elsewhere, that the tariff was a measure of the Democratic party.

Mr. BIDLACK here asked whether Mr. K. meant to say that the tariff of 1842 was passed without the votes of the Representatives from Pennsylvania? [Much laughter.]

Mr. KENNEDY said he was amazed at the question; he had been saying nothing else for some time; [increased merriment;] it was certainly passed by the Pennsylvania vote, and he had just read a renunciation of that vote by the high authorities of the Democratic party. He gave the Democracy of Pennsylvania all honor for their vote, and wondered how they could oppose his friends so strenuously on other measures.

M. BIDLACK stidther metalication of the strenuously on other measures.

Mr. BIDLACK said they went with the Whigs in what they deemed right, and against them when they thought they

Mr. KENNEDY resumed. It had been said that the tariff of 1842 was higher in its duties than even the tariff of

riff of 1842 was higher in its cause than even the tariff of 1828; on that point he invited proof.

There was another point in the report yet more valuable than either of the others, as it contained more important political information. It had been said that the comvaluable than either of the others, as it contained more important political information. It had been said that the compromise act, as understood by the South, was a measure intended not only to reduce duties to 20 per cent, but permanently to leave them there, and it was predicted that at that rate they would yield an abundant revenue. Even here at the present session the House had seen bills introduced to reduce the duties to the level of the compromise act. Now this committee, being called on to supply a deficiency in the revenue, had given a statement of the practical operation of the compromise act as a source of revenue. [Here Mr. K. read from the report.] The committee, after referring to the general prostration of the business of the country, declared that as the rate of duties had not yet reached the lowest point to which they were by that act ultimately to descend, "the treasury was not absolutely closed," but there was an annual deficiency of revenue. The treasury, according to this authority, was not closed entirely only because the duties had not reached their lowest point; but that the deficit was increased as they approached their final fall! A declaration well calculated to alarm the fears of the manufacturers, in the face of an unsupplied treasury and a rapidly increasing in the face of an unsupplied treasury and a rapidly increasing public debt. There was the authentic history of the matter; and he thanked the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. McKar,) for so pregnant a statement. He hoped it would go through all the South; it would show that part of the Union what was the opinion of the Committee of Ways and Means of a Democratic House of Representatives on the practical operation of the

Mr. RHETT here interposed to inquire whether Mr. McKar (the chairman) had been in favor of the compro-

nise act?

Mr. KENNEDY said be did not know; but he presur that gentlemen, who had voted to print twenty thousand extra copies of this report, would not now refuse to stand by it.

[Several voices. "That's fair—that's right—hold them

up to that!"]

Mr. K. proceeded. He had heard it said that the party which went against the tariff of 1842 were not opposed to protestion; oh no—they were the advocates of what they called "incidental protection." On this subject they had received a "screw of doctrine." The committee had been received a "screw of doctrine." studious to present their views of the constitutional power of Congress to protect; and never, since the days of nullifice. tion itself, had there been a broader manifesto against the utter unconstitutionality of any duty for protection in any form. They made an elaborate argument to prove that there was a certain high water mark, and, while duties rose and revenue rose with them to that mark, all was constitutional; but the moment duties rose above and revenue descended, then it was more and more unconstitutional, accursed, and abominable, till finally it became, for ought he knew, devilish. The power in the Constitution to lay duties did not and coold not authorize any duty which should defeat revenue. And now for their "incidental protection" In the interior of New York and in the interior of Pennsylvania. (places where some tariff notions, in some shape or other, were indispensable,) they claimed it as sound dostrine that when Congress, in Isying duties, "looked to revenue," they might discriminate; in that case, all the duties they might lay, be they what they would, took the hue of that purpose, and so were constitutional, and not to be sneezed at. That stump. [A laugh.] But there was no dodging here. This committee came out like men; and Mr. K. thanker them most sincerely for it. They showed no quarter what ever to the old Jeffersonian doctrine, that Congress might im pose duties to countervail those laid by other Governments, (which, in substance, was the sum of the dectrine of protec-They would have nothing to do with the power to tion.) They would have nothing to do with the power or regulate commerce—not they; but they held to their doctrine that Congress had no power, in any case or for any purpose, that Congress had no power, in any case or for any purpose, He had had one from the tailors of his dietrict for port, with this high democratic dectrine, would get into Alaba his hands, but was forced at last to put it quietly on bama. Mr. K. should like very well to get into the bailiwick of a certain gentleman from that State, and listen to the ju-dicious salvo which would be applied. Gentlemen said that they never laid any such duties—never! Yet, on looking in-to this most orthodox bill, he found duties of 100 per cent. on iron, (Pennsylvania iron,) 100 per cent. on sugar, (Louison iron, (Pennsylvania iron,) 100 per cent. on sugar, (Louisiana sugar,) and the moderate duty of 203 per cent. on the juice of cane! [Loud laughter.] This seemed rather above high-water mark. Ah, but then it was said that certain articles had a peculiar capability of high duties; sugar was one, iron was another; these had the capability: it had just now been discovered, he presumed, that they were possessed of certain chemical properties or ingredients which rendered them very malleable, so that they could stand much beating and hammering without breaking, [a laugh;] but he rather thought that, as to beating, it would be found somewhere else; he was inclined to believe that iron would make good its own he was inclined to believe that iron would make good its ow argument against all theoretical opponents. There was a powerful logic in the muttering thunder of the forges, and in the blows of those smirched Cyclops of the tariff who labored in them. It did not quite suit the sweet and dulcet breathings

reated. Mr. K. never indulged in arguments.

He judged of no party or administration merely from its expenditures. He was at all times willing to run the risk of emptying the Tressury for good and proper objects, and was not to be frightened out of his propriety by any threats on that subject. The question here was who made our debt. It had been said that the party who now held the majority here had found the country with a small debt and had left it here.

Well, we had not gone on, however, for more than its doctrine was that to increase the revenue we must decrease duties. Well, we had not gone on, however, for more than the purpose. the committee reduced it to three; and on that basis, yiz. a set a man on his legs let what would sil him. [Much mer permanent deficit of three millions, they constructed their system of finance, with a view to supply the deficiency; and the high duties of the tariff of 1828 increased revenue; they they declared that the history disclosed by the Secretary of reduced duties to reduce revenue, till they came at last to the

Here Mr. K.'s hour expired.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS .- We have dates from the nation each Congress for the last seven years had by its expenditures overrun the current revenue. [Here Mr. K. read from the report.] There was the first fact. The last Administration had constantly overrun the revenue. They had spent large reserve funds in their hands, and left the Treasury six millions in debt in 1841. The system then acted on-prot duced a constantly lapsing revenue. The committee expenditures are the results of the territory. It is anticipated that, they declered that it are a few to the territory. It is anticipated that the results of the territory. millions in debt in 1841. The system then acted on-produced a constantly lapsing revenue. The committee explained how this happened; they declared that it arose from the fact that the Democratic Administration left the country with a declining revenue-power, and under a system which went to perpetuate it. Now, Mr. K. might turn and ask, why, with this fact before you, did you leave us such a system? With what grace can you charge us with building up a debt? You knew that the Government must go on; you knew that the expenditure exceeded the income, yet you made no provision to remedy the evil.

He thanked the committee for this candid statement of the real state of the case. This must forever dispel the charge, so